29.

28. The equation of line t is y = 3/5 x +2. Line v passes through (0,5) and is perpendicular to line t. Write the equation in slope-intercept form of line v.

30.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Acute angle | An angle with more than 0 but less than 90 degrees. |
| 2 | Congruent | Having the same measure. |
| 3 | Obtuse angle | An angle with more than 90 but less than 180 degrees. |
| 4 | Ray | A part of a line with one endpoint. |
| 5 | Segment | The part of a line between 2 endpoints. |
| 6 | Right angle | An angle with 90 degrees |
| 7 | Vertical angles | Non-adjacent, non-overlapping congruent angles |
|  | formed by two intersecting lines |
|  | (They share a common vertex.) |
| 8 | Adjacent angles | Two coplanar angles that share a vertex and a side but do not overlap (Next to each other) |
| 9 | Skew lines | Lines which are not on the same plane; they are not parallel and do not intersect. |
| 10 | Conclusion | The part in a conditional that follows then. |
| 11 | Conditional statement | A statement that can be written in "if then" form. |
| 12 | Contrapositive | The statement formed when you negate the hypothesis and conclusion of the converse of a conditional statement |
| 13 | Converse | The converse of a conditional interchanges the hypothesis and the conditional |
| 14 | Hypothesis | The part in a conditional that follows if. |
| 15 | Inductive reasoning | A type of reasoning in which a prediction or conclusion is based on an observed pattern |
| 16 | Inverse statement | The statement formed when you negate the hypothesis and conclusion of a conditional statement |
| 17 | horizontal line | A line that is flat like the horizon. --------------------------------------- |
| 18 | Parallel lines | Lines in the same plane that never intersect |
| 19 | Perpendicular | Two lines, segments, rays, or planes that intersect to form right angles. |
| 20 | reciprocals | Two numbers in which the numerator (top) and denominator (bottom) are switched. |
| 21 | slope | The measure of the steepness of the slant of a line. |
| 22 | vertical line | A line that is upright like a flagpole. | |
| **23** | **y intercept** | **The point at which a line crosses the y axis. The value of X at this point is always zero.** |
| **24** | **slope intercept form** | **y = mx + b where m= slope and b = y intercept** |
| **26** | **Linear pair** | **Two adjacent angles which together form a line. Their total measure is 180 degrees.** |
| **26** | **Complementary angles** | **Two angles whose measure sum to 90 degrees. They may not be adjacent.** |
| **27** | **Supplementary angles** | **Two angles whose measure sum to 180 degrees. They may not be adjacent.** |